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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejucted criticise returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Backbone in the City Hall.

New York has at this time a Mayor who is doing his honest best to give the town good government. He is succeeding pretty well, we think. He is out of politics and is attending strictly to his official job.

The Mayor has a Street Commissioner, among other faithful and satisfactory public servants, who is doing his honest best to keep the streets clean. Major WOODBURY is out of politics; he never was in politics. He, too, is attending strictly to his job.

The Street Commissioner has under him a lot of men swinging brooms and municipal cleanliness. They are in the streets for work, not for politics. They are there to sweep, to shovel and to cart, not to help run things political for any ward or district organization. They, too, are doing their honest best, attending strictly to business, like the Commissioner over them and the Mayor over the Commissioner.

Now, observe how this anomalous state of affairs works back and up to the Mayor. Anomalous, because it does not accord with the ideas of some practical politicians of local renown who would have the veryidust in the chinks between the Belgian blocks contribute to the prosperity of the machine. Perhaps they want for their friends the places and the pay of the humble servants of good government who are now handling the brooms for business only. The pressure begins on the ground level of municipal administration. The Pull, or the supposed Pull, asserts itself, at first gently and tentatively and in a small way; then more openly and defiantly. We don't know how much, of this sort of thing Major WOODBURY has had to encounter; perhaps he himself doesn't know, for his thoughts are on other matters and he is apt to be a little absentminded when the Supremacy of the Pull is talking. His eyes wander off to his carts and However this may be, it is quite possible that the sense of anomaly and the hot dissatisfaction with which the principle of the broom for the broom's sake is regarded in certain quarters may have taken shape in more systematic pressure than Commissioner WOODBURY. with his direct and simplerviews of duty, himself perceives. It is even conceivable that the astounding vote of the Tammany Aldermen, refusing to the Commissioner money needed for his whose patriotism will not therefore be work and already apportioned to him questioned by the Tribune. Under the by the Board of Estimate, had its sources terms of that portion of the Flag law and inspiration in the anomalous state which is thus condemned, the editor of

described. honest, businesslike municipal government in New York

From the diligent and coveted brooms in the hands of Major WOODBURY's men to the politicians who are after 'em for their friends and heelers; from the small from particulars to generals, that is to say, from the district leaders to the System itself, the system which thinks it can never tolerate street sweeping merely for the purpose of keeping the streets clean: from the indignant ones in the districts to their allies or representatives in the Board of Aldermen; and then, on appeal, from the impassive but always polite Street Commissioner to his superior, Mayor McCLELLAN in the City

And how does the Mayor stand on the question of brooms for the streets or brooms for politics?

He told the citizens of New York yesterday how he stands. This is his lan-

"Not while I am here will any attempt to force the Commissioner out succeed. I look upon Com missioner WOODBURY as one of the best officers of the administration, and so long as I am Mayor the only way he will leave the service of the city will be by resigning, and I am assured he has no intention

This is not only a straightforward statement of intentions respecting a particular question of fidelity to the principles of good government, but it is also a portrait of character. Mayor McClellan's unhesitating pledge to stand by the public servant who is doing his duty, and to administer his office solely in the interests of the city, without regard to political pressure, is a whole platform in itself. It will deepen the impression which his administration of the city's affairs since last January has already made upon the minds of Democrats elsewhere. The nature of that impression was indicated on Wednesday in the convention of the Democrats of Ohio, where the heartiest cheers and the most significant demonstration of the day greeted an incidental mention of the name of the Democratic Mayor of New York.

The Trouble in the S. P. C. A.

Two notable institutions of benevolence are to-day in a state of internal disorder. These are the Red Cross Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In the work of both the American public is heartily interested. Both stand in the position of agents of the charitable who see in the wisely directed labors of such organizations the most effective means of carrying out their wishes. It is most unfortu-

nate that the methods employed in any such institutions should tend to restrict their fullest achievements.

That this is the fact is only too evident, and the situation in both cases not only suggests but clearly demands a proper correction. At the present time the Red Cross presents a fair promise of finding a wholesome solution of its difficulties. The S. P. C. A. is in a much less satisfactory state, and a new society, named for the founder of the old one, has been organized to do the work which is being only inefficiently performed by the older society. Such a step is most undesirable and should not be necessary. It takes from the immediate object of both, for the maintenance of a really superfluous administration, a sum which could much better be used for that relief to suffering animals which is the purpose of the organizations. More than that, the confidence of the charitable public is shaken. Contributions are withheld and a noble work crippled.

Factional quarrels should find no place in such institutions. If the laws under which they are organized are inadequate for the proper protection of public interests or for the proper discharge of the services for which, directly and indirectly, the public pays, the proper remedy lies in an amendment of the laws.

Chief Judge Parker and the American Flag.

Our esteemed contemporary the New York Tribune indulges in what seems to us an unjust imputation upon Chief handling other implements devoted to Judge PARKER in the following comment upon a recent decision of the Court of Appeals relative to the statute commonly known as the Flag law:

"Judging from the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals, Judge PARKER has at least one opinion with which few Americans will agreenamely, that the American flag may be used for advertising purposes."

The Flag law was passed by the Legislature of 1903, and was entitled "An act to amend Section 640 of the Penal Code, relative to the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States, or of this State." The statute not only prohibits the placing or display of any advertisement upon the flag of the United States or the State flag of New York, but further provides that any person who shall have in possession, either for sale or to give away, or for use for any purpose, any article of merchandise, or receptacle of merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached or otherwise placed, representation of any such flag, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. It will be observed, therefore, that the Legislature by this enactment not only rendered punishable as a crime the future act of advertising upon the American flag, but it applied the prohibition to the continued possession of existing property upon which the flag had been painted or displayed, although its use in that manner at the time such articles of merchandise were acquired was entirely lawful.

What was decided by Chief Judge PARKER and his associates is that this portion of the law is in violation of the Constitution. The decision to that effect was unanimous, and was concurred in by Judges HAIGHT, MARTIN and WER-NER, who are good Republicans, and of things which we have so imperfectly the Tribune, if the statute had been upheld as valid, could be sent to prison for Thus it works back to the Mayor, the having in his possession a box of candy person ultimately responsible for good, a marked with the American flag which he intended to give to his best girl on the

Fourth of July. This would never do. If there is not any argument that can be used against Chief Judge PARKER as a candidate for President stronger than that based upon his decision relative to local boss to the larger manipulator; the Flag law, he may well be regarded as an immune candidate.

The Dreaded Influence of Mormonism

The defence of Mormonism at the St. Louis convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, on Wednesday, by a woman teacher in the Brigham Young College in Utah was a plucky proceeding on her part. That organization and kindred associations of women in this country have made assault on Mormonism as a system degrading to womanhood a principal feature of their propaganda. It was from them that the most violent opposition to the Mormon Sena-

tor REED SMOOT came. Many religious conventions and many ministers and missionaries familiar with the States and Territories in which the Mormons are most numerous have also uttered terrible warnings of the dangers, religious and political, to be expected from Mormonism unless it is crushed out remorselessly. It is desirable, therefore, to ascertain the exact facts with re-

gard to this "invasion." In the last number of the Century Magazine Mr. RAY STANNARD BAKER gives the results of his observations in the regions where Mormonism is most flourishing. He found that, unquestionably, it is a great factor in the civilization of the West. In spite of legislation by Congress against polygamy, it is now more ambitious and more powerful than ever, and is expanding "in a manner little short of amazing." With the aid of its extensive and thoroughly organized system of proselyting it is spreading from Utah in every direction. and "the authorities even look forward with confidence to the time when the Church may be able to exercise a wide political influence in the affairs of the nation." The old policy of concentrating its converts in Utah has been succeeded by a policy of distribution, so as to build up Mormon communities in different parts of this country. To that end they have about two thousand missionaries engaged in the propagation of Mormonism, mostly young men. The conse quence is that, according to Mr. BAKER, they are in political control or hold the balance of power not only in Utah, but also in Idaho and Nevada and possibly

Wyoming and Colorado, and in Arizona and Washington their hold is strong.

protested that she had "never been approached and asked to vote one way or another," for women are on an equality with men as to the suffrage in Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Wyoming. These are all States in which Mr. BAKER describes the political influence of Mormonism as dominant or at least powerful; but, in opposition to her assertion, he avers that "in politics, business, in every ramification of public and private affairs, the individual is absolutely at the

mercy of the higher officials." Education is encouraged, but these leaders seek to direct it by having Mormon teachers everywhere. At the Brigham Young College at Logan in Utah, in which the young woman defender of Mormonism at St. Louis is a teacher, five hundred students are instructed in the tenets of the Mormon faith; and at the Utah Agricultural College in the same place are six hundred students. Forty schoolhouses are provided for the 21,000 inhabitants of the settlements in the Cache Valley in which these two institutions are located.

As to the intrinsic character of the Mormons, Mr. BAKER's report is favorable. The Cache Valley, a desert region, they have made fruitful and prosperous by irrigation, so that already there is from it an overflow of population which goes forth to open new valleys in Wyoming and Idaho and in the newly settled district of Alberta in Canada. Logan, the county seat, with 5,300 inhabitants, is "a fine, well kept city." Everywhere the valley gives evidences of high cultivation and civilized habitation. The farmers are well dressed and intelligent, and all the indications are those of an orderly and prosperous community. The people do not differ in appearance from those of any other average American farming community. and in fact a large part of them are of pure American ancestry. Many of the farmers are rich, according to the agricultural standard. They are hard workers, sober and honest. Crime is rare. A banker at Logan who is not a Mormon told Mr. BAKER that he "had never known a community so prompt and honorable in its business dealings. Polygamy has not been destroyed by act of Congress, but the need of it as a method of rapidly increasing the population has largely passed away. Because of economical reasons merely it will die out eventually.

The growth of Mormonism, therefore, is not a cause for reasonable alarm. It is the growth, to use the words of Mr. BAKER, of "a system of agriculture, an organization for mutual business advancement, rather than a mere Church. Simply as a religion it will become less and less restrictive. Already many of the brightest Mormon young men are seeking the higher education at the Ann Arbor, Cornell and Chicago universities; and experience proves that a narrow religious faith cannot withstand such an intellectual broadening. So far as it is an evil influence on our civilization Mormonism seems to be curing itself.

The First Crop of Campaign Songs. Yesterday, when the frivolous and peevish world was roasting in sulphur and washed in steep-down gulfs of liquid | fair play? fire, snow from the north side of Par-

nassus was falling in this shop: " To TER EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Sunday Sun you spoke of 'the wild yearning of the Banana'

> More Of

" If you really desire a slogan for ROOSEVELT think you should modify this and make it a fingle · Four years more

Of THEODORE " This has the ring of a war cry. " NEW YORK, May 23."

Our correspondent is entitled to have his own arrangement of this simple melody. We quarrel with no poet's license. He may cut his lines according to his pleasure. If he turns the plaintive aspiration of the Banana Belt into a Fijian war chant, what is that to us? It is ours to observe dispassionately the procession of the campaign singers.

They are out early this year. We may as well put a few into the cage and hear them whistle. "Sage Grass JAKE" (the Hon. NICK TUBBY of Tombstone) sets

this trumpet to his lips: With the trusts We'll wipe the floor We are out For good red gore Each of us Has fifteen boys: We are full Of fight and noise. Knock 'em, sock 'em, eat 'em up, roar,

Four years more of THEODORE! Mr. TUBBY is a little incoherent, but his heart beats warmly for the active virtues. The Hon. JOE DAVIESS JONES of Piggins Creek, Nev., is as earnest, but more concise:

" Wall Street, we've got you beat! Pull down your vest; Take your 'med'! We're the West And we're for TED!

The same wide emphatic accent i heard in these lines, signed "Strenuous, which are sent from Mugnamugchuyap: " Hot stuff! Strip to the buff!

Bang, belt, punch, welt, Buck the line for ROOSEVELT! The same delight of battle drops from the curious "cry" raised by "A Lady Admirer" in Socorro, N. M.:

> " He can ride And he can fight, Do flu-fiuteu Out of sight! He can sprint And he can spar-Our nation's Noblest

> > TEDDY R! "

the chivalrous in the "People's Alarum, by DANIEL A. DANIELS (probably s pseudonym) of Hot Springs, Col.: He sounds to the Trusts the People's Alarum, For he is the boy that is able to scare 'um. 'Tis be tells the South American nations

The economic motive is substituted for

That they must be good or we shall lose patience We love "DANIEL A. DANIELS" for the originality and bold felicity of his rhymes Once more into the breach, and then we The woman, teacher who defended, are done with song. "A,Rough,Rider" Mormonism at the St. Louis convention; is the signature we are asked to appear

to a lyric worthy of Daniel A. Daniels THE DANISH LITERARY GREEN-himself: himself:

Who charged madly up San Juan When there was something bloody doin'? Who rode madly up Kettle Hill When there was Spanish blood to spill? Who, wherever there was a hill, Galloped fiercely for to kill? You can bet your boots and pelt That his name was ROOSEVELT!

And so no more to-day of the first crop of campaign songs. The Acquittal of Gen. Tyner.

With what mingled feelings of joy and emotion will honest men and women read that former Assistant Attorney-General James Noble Tyner, who was Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President GRANT and who has held many important offices of trust under the Government, was on Wednesday quickly, unanimously and even triumphantly acquitted of the charge of conspiracy and bribery in connection with the postal scandals

Here was a fine old specimen of American citizenship—Gen. TYNER will be 79 in January-compelled, because hasty conclusions and processes mental gymnastics which did not upbuild the republic, to appear in a criminal court to defend an integrity and a name that during half a century of political conflict had remained unsullied by even a suspicion of dishonor.

"Don't shoot and explain afterward. Mr. President!" was the favorite bit of admonition which the dead HANNA projected many a time in his forceful way at President ROOSEVELT; but the President issued his memorandum condemning Gen. TYNER before the trial. "The three chief offenders in the Government service were TYNER, MACHEN and BEAV-ERS." declared the President in his exparte and yet official document of conclusions.

In vain did Gen. TYNER send a dignified and eloquent protest to the President,

in which were these prophetic utterances: " It is true that, owing to two strokes of paralysis, my bodily powers have failed me, and I may have to face a truer and sterner Judge ere many days; but my mental powers, I thank God, have never suffered, and I trust will not fail me until I have convinced the American public and you, as Chief Executive, that I have been honest, honorable and straightforward in the sight of GoD and man.

" I also wish to deny your utterly unwarrante statement that 'the gross corruption in the case of TYNER has gone on for a number of years.' You should know, and your subordinates do know, that not one single act of corruption, gross or mild, has been discovered against me, and that the United States Government, with its forty inspectors and its chief inquisitor, Mr. BRISTOW, will be unable to discover one.

"I have tried by forty-odd years of faithfu service to my country to prove my zeal for faithful ness and honesty in the public service, and I not say to you, the President of the United States, my chief accuser, as if it were the last words I shall ever utter, in your well recognized and honorable zeal for the public good you have allowed yourself to be deceived and imposed upon; and while I cannot hope for a hearing at your hands, I shall at leas give myself the wretched solace of having denied these wrongs and of having demanded that hearing which right and justice ought to accord me."

In view of the verdict on Wednesday will not the words of this manly servant of the people bring tingles to the minds and hearts of all lovers of American

This is the way Canada sees it. Referring to a recent announcement of the policy of the United States toward its neighbors the Toronto Globe says:

"President ROOSEVELT wrote a letter which was niversary of Cuban independence and the comple tion of the organization of the Cuban Government. In it he said: 'All that we desire is to see that all neighboring countries are stable, orderly and properous. Any country whose people conduct them selves well can count upon our hearty friendliness If a nation shows that it knows how to act with de ency in industrial and political matters if it keen nterference from the United States." do all these things, but when it comes to reciprocit; in trading, or in towing, or in vessel rescuing, or it the settlement of boundary disputes, we are treate with scant courtesy and sometimes have to put up

Having his face turned southward at the immediate time. Mr. ROOSEVELT appears to have forgotten that we have an exceedingly well behaved neighbor on the north One of her representative journals seems to think that she could stand a little larger dose of "hearty friendliness" as a recognition of her good behavior.

Does the Panama Canal threaten the Philippines? The Bureau of Insular Affairs has been warned by Director STRONG of the Biological Laboratory at Manila that the opening of the Panama Canal threatens th introduction of yellow fever into the Philippine Islands and Hawaii. This would also mean its general introduction into the Far East, a region which already has all the wholesale depopulating mediums that it really needs.

While such an outcome cannot be summarily dismissed as an impossibility, its occurrence is beyond any reasonable probability. The sailing time from Panama to Honolulu is about fourteen days, and to Manila about twice that. Five days is the present period of quarantine in American ports. That term does not necessarily insure an absolute immunity, but it is assumed that any infected Stegomyia fasciata taking passage at an infected port will be out of business by the expiration of that time.

The danger of infection in the Far East s exceedingly remote.

For an Upper Berth Movement.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After the end seat hog matter is disposed of, I suppose we will have a law passed that people who have paid for and engaged (even occupied) lower berths it sleeping cars, shall be required to change to upper berths on demand of the parties who have been to late to get first choice. It is not so convenient of le to sleep in the upper berths, but a law can be easily passed so that people who are not forehanded or enterprising can have the advantage over those who are. There is just as much sense in this as in asking that a person who has boarded a car at the beginning of the line, and in that way been enabled to get a seat where the outer edge, at least, of one's anatomy is free and in the shade shall move into the sun or between two fat people. to be aqueesed by them and trampled on by the to be aqueezed by them and trampled on by the people who crowd in front. On the end seat one's feet can be kept out of the way.

Keep the people from standing up in open cars; but let people who have paid their fares and been with the contract of the con

lucky enough to get a good seat keep it. NEW YORK, May 28.

The Demand for Safety Route Maps. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SEE On Mondag next I wish to take my wife and daughter in my automobile from the West Twenty-third atrect ferry to the East Thirty-fourth street ferry. Will you please ask the police authorities what will be a safe route for me to take? JERSEY. NEW YORK, May 26.

Two Accomplishments Twelve months are sufficient to learn how to talk With babyhood's prattle and to

All who have followed the fortunes the latest Danish expedition to the Arctio will be glad to hear that the party is safe and back in south Greenland. The expedition was unique in its main.purpose, has been remarkable in one of its achievements, and for months its friends were very anxious for its safety.

When last heard from before its return to civilization the party was stranded on a desolate little island in the North Water, northwest Greenland, and was solely dependent upon the Esquimaux of the neigh poring mainland for food. One of its members was very ill, and two whalers had refused to take the party back to Europe.

The people of Greenland named it the Danish Literary Greenland Expedition," and this is the name it has borne. It is probably the first time that the word "literary" has been applied to a party of geographical travellers, and the name does not suggest very serious geographical purpose. In this respect its name did injustice to the serious aim, the actual achievement and the sufferings of the expedition; but its record will prove again that there is little in a name if the man or men who bear it are all right.

The Literary Expedition, small but very select, left Copenhagen in June, 1902. It did not go primarily for geographic discovery, but its chief purpose was to collect the best material of all kinds for a general description of the island and its people which should be both good reading and scientifically accurate. Mr. Mylius Erichsen, the leader, was to be its historian. Count Harald Moltke, the painter, who won distinction by his paintings of the Aurora Borealis, was to take charge of the pictorial reatment of the volume. Knud Rasmussen, who was born in Greenland, and is a master of the Esquimau language, was interpreter with the special duty of collecting Esquimau folk lore and song. Dr. Bertelson, the physician, was assigned to the making of botanical and ornithological collections and to the carrying out of a series of anthropological measurements and other studies of the people.

The party arrived at Godthaab in midsummer, and Mr. Erichsen sent home an excellent account of its experiences, explorers shared the free, open air life of the Esquimaux, sailing, canoeing, or shooting with them along the mountainous flord-pierced coasts of west Greenland. They also did excellent geographical work and were able to correct the existing maps in some particulars. Pushing through the coastal mountains they reached the summit of a "nunatak" or mountain surrounded by inland ice, and from a height of 3,000 eet above the sea they found that the inner ce between two of the great flords is separated from these flords by a lower country of lakes and rivers that receive the waters of the ice cap. They also discovered two rows of nunataks forming virtually two consecutive mountain ranges that have not been shown on existing maps.

Soon after sunrise in February, 1903, after wintering in the colony of Jacobshavn, the party started on sledges for the most northern white colony of Upernivik and from that far northern settlement Erichsen, Rasmussen and Moltke set out on sledges on March 24 along the coast of Melville Bay for Cape York. Dr. Bertelson, whose health was impaired, was compelled to return to Europe and only three men started on this venturesome trip to

This was a journey that had never before been made, and the geographic results are likely to be important. The coast of Melville Bay, bending like a bow to the north and northwest, has long been known as one of the unmapped stretches of the Greenland shore line. The outline of Greenland could not be accurately shown till this unmapped) shore and several other stretches of coast had been laid down on the charts. Many vessels have crossed from Smith Sound by rowboat, but they never followed the shore line. Peary was the first to lift the veil, for one of his sledge journeys mapped the northern half of the coast. But the southern half remained in obscurity. The Danish Literary Expedition is the first to follow that coast line. hundreds of miles in length, all the way by sledge; and its work, it is expected, will supply the data needed to complete the map of the entire western coast of Green-

land. We next heard of the party upon the return to Scotland of two Dundee whalers under Capts. Milne and Adams, who found the explorers on June 26 last year in camp on the small Saunders island north of Cape York. The news the whalers brought back aroused the liveliest apprehensions. The three white men were living in a state of utter destitution and were wholly dependent upon the friendly and hospitable Esquimaux for their food. Count Moltke was very ill and scarcely able to walk. The Danes begged the whalers to take them aboard and carry them back to Europe, but their

request was denied. This was a hard thing to do in view of the perilous position of the men. Some German geographers have bitterly criticise the whaling captains for their apparent inhumanity. But there are two sides to the question. Of late years these whalers, as a rule, have refused to carry passengers cause their insurance policies stipulate that they shall not do so and they might be vitiated if this condition were not obeyed. Then they were on their way to the whaling grounds far to the west and they do not like to carry strangers with them during their season of activity.

Though they refused to receive the party the whalers gave them some supplies and material with which to build a boat. They also told them that supplies had been left at Dalrymple rock, only a short distance away, for Capt. Amundsen, who was on his way to carry out his purpose of re locating the position of the magnetic pole The fact that he had not yet arrived aroused solicitude in Denmark which has only just been relieved by the news from the literary party that Amundsen arrived later and

gave them further assistance. It had been feared that the Danes would attempt to leave the island where they had taken refuge last fall and that they perished in the terrific weather that is known to have prevailed in those waters. It was hoped that they decided to spend another winter with the Esquimaux. We do not yet know how or when they returned to the Danish settlements in south Greenland, but the news that they are there and in good health relieves all anxiety and we may expect some interesting literature from this small expedition.

New Anocdote of Chesterfield. He was praised for his courtesy.

"Yes," he said modestly, "I never allow a lady to stand in front of me. If you carry a dead cigar, he will probably move on to the next fellow

Herbert Spencer on Henry George. From an Unpublished Letter in the Independent.
There is only one short word—not used in polite
ociety—which filly describes Mr. George.

Mr. Happy's Misfertune From the Liberty Hereid.

Originally of Occieptors a com last president

FOR YOUR VACATION. A Forty-Dellar Up-State Trip Described

by an Enthusiast. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This is the time when people begin to think what they will do with their vacations. Most of them want to go to the country somewhere and roll in the grass and paddle in the creeks and loaf and just do anything that rests and ecuperates, but a great many like to make heir vacations instructive as well as pleasant and for these I want to suggest a trip that can be made in a week, or as much longer as there is time, and which will cost about \$5 day for a week, and much less than that per

State of New York, and as far as I have seen

day if longer stops are made.

as a diversity of beauty not equalled elsewhere. Beginning at the city of New York day to Penn Yan on the shores of an American Lake Canandaigua, but Penn Yan is named because it is well within the day's journey. This day's ride up the Hudson and along the Mohawk Valley is a holiday in itself. A fine steamer gives a day of Italian beauty on Keuka, and several days might be put in among the pretty places and the cool wine cellars of this spot. From Penn Yan a ride of thirty miles or so by train takes the traveller to Watkins Glen on Lake Seneca's shores, and to Havana Glen is a short ride by trolley. Up the whole length of Lake Seneca now through a pleasant land of rolling hills for four hours, and Geneva rises like a pictured city in the sunset. All morning or longer n this beautiful little city, and then sixteen niles by a fine trolley ride to Cayuga Lake Park, where in the afternoon a boat may be aken for Ithaca at the head of the lake. Here is Cornell University, on hills of beauty with views that are surpassing. From Ithaca by rail through fruit lands between the lakes o Geneva again, when the traveller is ready; then to Auburn, or direct to Auburn if on a week day. At Auburn a day may be spent nicely with a visit to the prison and out to Lake Owasco by trolley. Then by trolley to Skaneateles and its pretty lake and stop

Seven miles from Auburn this, and then seventeen to Syracuse, where one is in the city again; but with a lake nearby and a canal on which one may ride out for three hours on a steamboat and come back by trolley in less than an hour. Now on to Fonds, where the trolley may be had-at least it was so last year, though now I believe there are some new lines extending further westward. In any event, find the trolley at or near this point and follow its lines through pleasant places clear on to Troy. At Troy change your trolley and take the big car marked "Lake George," and you will get for sixty miles—stop off when you please—such a trolley ride of river valley, rolling hills, beautiful lake and lofty mountains as you

will not find anywhere else. At Lake George go over the lake for a day by steamer, and next day go to the foothills of the Adirondacks by trolley to Warrensburg, a pretty town on the crystal Schroot River. Back again from Lake George to Albany, going, however, by way of Saratoga Springs, where you may stop as long as your lasts, possibly a minute, possibly month. See the greatest State House in th world at Albany, and then take a day boat, down the Hudson, the handsomest river in the world, and your trip is ended. A week to do all this is too short, and two

weeks is not enough; but to dawdle along it for a month is equal to a trip to Europe, for the variety and interest of your travel experiences. I made this trip last year, and judging by what New York city people have said when I have talked about it, I should say that very few of them had any idea such diversity and beauty of scenery could be found in their State. And yet State pride should make them familiar with other parts of the State than Manhattan Island. It is an easy trip after the first day's long jump (which is interesting all the way), as the re turn is by short stages of train and boat and trolley, with stop-offs at any pleasant places that may present themselves to the traveller prevailing commercial rate of \$2 a day, with a lower weekly rate. They are really good too, because "drummers" travel all the year, and they will not accept what the usual sum mer tourists put up with in summer hotels, which have to close about the time they ge

fairly started. Nowhere in the United States can such a beautiful and interesting journey be made as this is in the same distance, and surel every New Yorker who has the time and ney should make it and see for him what a magnificent country constitutes that portion of the Empire State. It is a tribut he owes as one of the emperors, and he should pay it as a matter of patriotic pride.

MADISON SQUARE, May 25. TRAVELLER. St. Louis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE, What is the proper propunciation of the name of the Exposts City-St. Louis? I am desirous of writing a poe this way:

"Will they do us

Or this ways BROOKLYN, May 25.

PORTIOUS To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIFE! I have asked everal New York people if they were going to the St. Louis exposition and they have smiled superciliously and asked what was the use as long as they could look into New York shop windows. Others looked at me pretty much as if I had asked them if they were going to Tibet. What is the matter with them, do you suppose? Is there nothing a New Yorker can learn at St. Louis? Possibly: he might learn what a provincial he is.

DE SOTO

The Street Number Thirteen in Paris. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A "traveller ust returned from Paris" records in THE SUN his iscovery that "the number 18 is not found on an of the houses in Paris." What are the facts? Such streets as the rues de la Paix, Royale and Quatre-Septembre, where some of the finest shops in Paris are, the boulevards de la Madeleine, des Italia Montmartre and Poissonière, and the Avenue de l'Opéra, all have a number 13. The Boulevard nes hasn't, but neither has it a 21. a 2

a 33 or a 34, but still it has 35, 35 and so on.

A most cursory examination would have shown your "traveller" that there are as many streets where number 2 or 6 is missing as there are where omitted.

A Yearn for Rural Betreat. I want to go to the country, From the hot, brown walls of the city To where it's green all day; Where babbling brooks And shady nooks Invite to come and stay.

I want to go to the country, Where birds sing in the trees And the flowers load their fragrance Unpacks her chest, And settles down with Ease I want to go to the country.

Where mountains, lakes and streams And the cool primeval forests Make life a string of dreams; Where carking Care Ain't anywh And poems come in reams.

I want to go to the country—
I've got the cash and time,
And I yearn for the rural verdure Instead of oity grime; I want to go
Where good things grow,
And living is sublime. I want to go to the country;

But say, where shall I go! I read all the ads in the paper A thousand score or so, And each portrays Such pleasant ways That I'm at a loss to know The summer time to bide. I couldn't be satisfied

I'm a son of a gun

A BEWITCHED MILLER. Appeal From the North for Aid Against

an Active Hoodoo. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been having a whole lot of bother this spring over a man with a hoodoo, and as I am not posted on such matters will ask you to ex-plain what the thing is, real or not. Last spring I employed a man of good character and good sense to operate a small plant for sawing staves out in the country. We had hardly started before things began to go wrong; belts first, then something else about the running gear that was easily overcome, till finally it reached the boiler. The boiler being double the capacity of the engine, it didn't seem that there ought to be trouble with it, and there wasn't, for within a day or so the boiler was making steam enough for

two engines. The mill now was in fine trim, with new belts and no possible chance for anything to go wrong; and I thought our trouble was over when his blamed watch went wrong. He began to fix that himself and ended by throwing it into the furnace and sending by me for a new one. I left him mine for over Sunday and when he handed it back to me Monday it was seven minutes astray. He then took his new watch and the first week it gained fifteen minutes and had to be set back; the second week it did the same thing and then it was sent in to the watch-

maker's for repair.

"Why," said the watchmaker when I handed it to him, "this watch can't be wrong; it's full-jewelled and first-class in every particular." Sure enough it wasn't, for it was

handed it to him, "this watch can't be wrong; it's full-jewelled and first-class in every particular." Sure enough it wasn't, for it was sent back without anything being done to it and has run to the second ever since.

Then followed more trouble with the boiler and other things not worth mentioning here, but nothing was wrong when investigated. Finally his troubles—I am out of it now-reached his stomach. That seemed funny to me and I disputed him right off, knowing that he was under 30 years of age. The thing seemed impossible; but sure enough such was the case, for after a day or so of discussion there hasn't been anything more about indigestion. A cold came next and so on; one thing after another goes wrong till it has become annoying.

Now, I don't want to bounce that chap for having that devilish hoodooism, if there is such a thing. I believe he is just the fellow to make a good mill man out of in a few months, and I won't fire him until I am pretty sure of what I am doing. But still I can't believe in one's being bewitched, even after having so much indisputable evidence. Yet there may be something in it after all, and that's what I want you to tell me about—and be aincere about it, too, for I half believe you will hardly be able to believe that I am sincere myself, but I am, and can't help it, although I must admit I am half ashamed of it. Hoping you won't put it off longer than you can help.

Tillsonburg, Ont., May 22. TILLSONBURG, Ont., May 22.

"J. C." states a most interesting case, but it is difficult to prescribe a treatment with-out a more complete knowledge of the facts than can be obtained from his letter. Has his employee tried the effect of carrying al-ways the left hindfoot of a rabbit killed at nidnight in the dark of the moon on a murderer's grave? This is recommended highly by some persons of experience. A celebrated South Carolina witch doctor uses for of a black cat, wrapped in hair clipped from the head of a curly haired murderer hanged on Friday the 13th of the month. Some negroes hold that witches are powerless against a person whose hair is gathered in small queues and braided tight with white thread. The more queues there are the greater the protection. Any respectable voo-

ranted genuine powers.

Let the saw-miller work hard, eat heartily. drink in moderation, if at all; and he will probably overcome this horror and enjoy successful career.

doo doctor can supply a conjure box of war-

Mean and Humble.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I felt the despatch in THE SUN from Washington announcing the acquittal of Gen. Tyner from any connection with the postal frauds. Mean, to think that an old man like Gen. Tyner, whose record was honesty itself, should have been forced to defend his good name; and humble because of the admiration which came to my breast that twelve citizens of Washington, sitting as a jury in the case, could by their verdict teach President Roosevelt a lesson which he has been a long time courting.

Gen. Tyner, though, could get no delegates to the national convention. He's too old He was only serving the Government honestly and faithfully in the place assigned to him by recognition of his worth as a man, but partly in compensation for the great services he performed for the party which has given President Roosevelt every distinction he has ever had. I couldn't but reflect that Gen. Typer was a valiant Republican warrior fighting to solidify the party when the President was an effervescent kid.

But, as I say, poor old Gen. Tyner couldn's get any delegates, and somebody was needed as a victim; so, why not Tyner? And Littauer and Odell, and others who could get delegates to the national convention, all this time were coddled in the White House with the best

GARRISONS, N. Y., May 26.

As Seen From the "End Seat." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Is not this "end seat" crusade one of the oddest of the follies that have recently possessed the public mind? First of all, look at the injustice of it. The end seat in open cars has exactly the same advantages as the window seat in a train or the aisle seat in a

theatre, and as trolley riding has become one of the pleasures of life, naturally every one wants it. Why then should the man or woman who has the right of prior possession be expected to relinquish to any chance claimant? the only chance claimant?

The answer, of course, is that public convenience requires the holder of the end seat to surrender it in order that the late comer may more easily climb aboard the car. But just see how fallacious this reasoning is. The presumption is that the early passenger will get off before the late comer. Therefore, the advantage that is gained in the entrance of the latter is offset by the obstruction to the axis. of the latter is offset by the obstruction to the exit of the former. In other words, 90 per cent. of all

passengers will have to pass the end seat occupant either on embarking or alighting, no matter how you legislate So much for the merits of the controversy: of course no one who has brains above aldermanic level can do anything but laugh at Mr. Stapleton's proposed ordinance. It reads:

roposed ordinance. It reads:
"Any one occupying an end seat • • • who shall refuse upon request to change such seat to a wacant seat nearer the inside of the car, shall be, "de. Upon whose request, pray? The request of the enger before or behind him, or of the one inside him who wants to take the end seat himself. def maker that happens along? ere is the fool-killer? END-SEATER.

Man's Debt to His Tailor.

NEW YORK, May 26.

From the American Tailor and Cutter. Properly to estimate the debt of gratitude the world owes to tailoring due consideration must be given not only to the increased gracefulness and attractiveness good clothes give to men in general, but to the wonderful work the tailor does in so clothing misshaped men as to make them less con-spicuously disagreeable in appearance than they therwise would be. Think of what tailors do for the lopsided, whom they pad and build up to ap-parent evenness, and for the giraffe-like necked, the swaybacked, the bow legged, the knock kneed. the acraggy and the big bellied, to whom their art supplies either some degree of attractiveness or whose lack of pulchritude it minimises.

Tailors, in short, are responsible to a great degree for the social and moral conditions of civilized mankind, and by the excellence of their work, or the lack of it, contribute much to the world's happiness or greatly add to its spiritual depression and

Difficulties in the Way of Marriage.

From the Kennebec Journal.

It is usually considered that the difficult problem in getting married is in finding some one to have you, but in Farmington it is different. There, if both are willin' and so signify to the Town Clerk it does not se tie the matter, as proved in two different instance: recently. In one case the Selectmen of the town in terfered; in the second instance, where the would be bride had been a widow just fourteen days, a written notice was filed with the Town Clerk, worded as follows: "To Louis Voter, Town Clerk, we hereby file the following caution with you not to lause a certificate to a said of this you not to leave a certificate to — and —, for this reason that Mrs. — 's husband has just passed away and histmother tools over much grissed having the marriage takeplace at present. The passed having the marriage takeplace at present.